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Securities: Trading in portfolio securities between Canada and other countries in the first quarter, returned to their characteristic role as a net source of capital, giving rise to a net capital inflow of \$159,000,000. This followed two quarters of net capital outflows. (Page 2)

Merchandising: Department store sales by regions during the week ending May 27 increased 4.6%. (Page 2)

Prices: Canada's consumer prices indexes between April and May advanced in all cities except Saint John where there was a decline of 0.1%. City index increases ranged from 0.7% in Edmonton-Calgary to 0.1% in Halifax, Montreal and Toronto. (Page 2)

Business: Balances outstanding on the books of sales finance companies for consumer goods, small loan companies cash loans and instalment credit, department stores, furniture, appliance and radio stores, chartered banks home improvement and other loans were higher at the end of February than at the same time in 1966. (Page 5)

Transportation: Revenue freight carloadings in the final 10 days of May increased 9.5% to 117,395 over the 1966 period. Passengers carried by 45 intercity and rural bus companies during March totalled 4,321,194, up 9.6% over the corresponding 1966 total of 3,941,291. (Page 5)

Census: A total of 13,011,948 persons or 65% of all Canadians live within the boundaries of urban centres with populations of 5,000 and over including the metropolitan areas of larger cities, according to a report from returns of the 1966 Census. In 1961 a total of 11,245,165 or 62% lived in centres of this size. (Page 5)

Labour: Average weekly wages in manufacturing increased from \$94.23 in February to \$95.03 in March, according to data that will shortly be published in the monthly Dominion Bureau of Statistics report, "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings". (Page 8)

Manufacturing: Manufacturers' shipments in March at an estimated value of \$3,179,900,000 showed an increase of 12.5% over the revised February estimate of \$2,825,800,000, but were 2.0% lower than the estimated March 1966 value of \$3,245,400,000. (Page 9)

Agriculture & Food: Production of refined beet and cane sugar during April totalled 141,860,000 pounds, up from last year's April total of 134,862,000 pounds. A general increase in livestock and poultry numbers in Canada during the past five years but a decrease in the number of census-farms reporting these items is shown in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics 1966 Census of agriculture special bulletin, "Livestock and Poultry on Census-farms". (Page 15)



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1. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries Trading in portfolio securities between Canada and other countries in the first quarter returned to their characteristic role as a net source of capital, giving rise to a net capital inflow of \$159,000,000. This followed two quarters of net capital outflows. Net sales of Canadian issues rose to \$213,000,000, up from the \$25,000,000 recorded in the fourth quarter of 1966 while net purchases of foreign issues dropped from \$84,000,000 last quarter to \$54,000,000 in the 1967 first quarter.

Value of new Canadian issues sold abroad rose during the January-March quarter to \$332,000,000 from \$216,000,000 in final 1966 quarter. This rise was accounted for by a fourfold jump to \$228,000,000 in new provincial government direct and guaranteed issues, while new Canadian corporation issues fell to a low \$43,000,000 from \$93,000,000 for the previous quarter. Total offerings of new Canadian bonds and debentures to residents of the United States increased over the previous quarter by nearly 75% to \$361,000,000.

Net purchase balance from transactions in outstanding Canadian securities during the quarter amounted to \$62,000,000 about the same as the \$59,000,000 recorded for the last quarter of 1966. Net repatriation of Canadian equities rose to \$52,000,000 from \$45,000,000 for the fourth quarter of 1966, reaching the highest level since the fourth quarter of 1965. Retirements of Canadian securities fell to \$57,000,000, the lowest level since the third quarter of 1965. It will be recalled that data for the first three quarters of 1966 included repurchases by the Government of Canada of one of its foreign pay issues.

M E R C H A N D I S I N G

2. Department Store Sales by Regions Department store sales by regions during the week ending May 27 increased 4.6% with regional changes as follows: Atlantic Provinces, + 3.0%; Quebec, - 4.6%; Ontario, - 0.7%; Manitoba, + 32.8%; Saskatchewan, + 12.3%; Alberta, - 1.9%; British Columbia, + 13.0%.

P R I C E S

- *3. Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Canada's consumer price indexes between April and May advanced in all cities except Saint John where there was a decline of 0.1%. City index increases ranged from 0.7% in Edmonton-Calgary to 0.1% in Halifax, Montreal and Toronto.

Food index movements were mixed, with declines in Saint John, Montreal and Toronto, no change in Winnipeg, and increases in the remaining six cities. These increases ranged from 0.8% in Ottawa, Saskatoon-Regina and Vancouver to 0.1% in Halifax. Housing indexes rose in all cities except Ottawa and Saskatoon-Regina where they remained unchanged. Clothing index movements were mixed with declines in six cities, advances in three cities, and no change at one location. Transportation indexes increased in six cities and declined in four cities. Rises were recorded in the health and personal care indexes at all cities except Saint John. There were increases in the recreation and reading indexes in all cities which ranged from 2.9% in Winnipeg to 0.3% in St. John's, Nfld. The tobacco and alcohol indexes moved up in seven cities and remained unchanged in three.

Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities of Canada
at the beginning of May 1967 (1)
(Base 1949=100)

	All-Items		Group Indexes May 1967						
	May 1967	April 1967	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transport- ation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation and Reading	Tobacco and Alcohol
St. John's(2)...	129.2	128.7	126.0	120.9	127.0	126.2	180.0	153.0	120.4
Halifax.....	140.3	140.2	137.7	139.0	139.7	142.5	183.9	181.6	130.0
Saint John.....	143.9	144.0	141.6	138.2	141.2	152.1	212.2	171.1	131.1
Montreal.....	147.2	147.0	149.6	142.5	124.5	183.0	198.7	171.9	131.8
Ottawa.....	146.2	145.7	145.7	141.8	136.2	168.1	198.2	161.9	136.0
Toronto.....	149.8	149.6	141.2	151.4	140.1	158.7	190.3	205.0	132.4
Winnipeg.....	141.9	141.6	142.2	132.9	138.2	145.5	199.3	158.9	141.4
Saskatoon-Regina	139.1	138.5	143.6	132.1	142.7	140.2	166.7	159.2	129.3
Edmonton-Calgary	138.9	137.9	136.1	134.6	140.9	141.4	191.5	156.9	126.2
Vancouver.....	143.0	142.5	140.9	143.5	133.9	153.0	174.6	163.4	126.9

(1) All-Items Indexes for May and April and May group index detail are shown in the above table. These indexes show changes in retail prices of goods and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.

(2) Index on the base June 1951=100.

St. John's The all-items index rose 0.4% to 129.2 in May from 128.7 in April, reflecting increases in all components except clothing which declined slightly.

Halifax The all-items index edged up by 0.1% to 140.3 in May from 140.2 in April. Increases were recorded in all components except clothing and transportation, which declined, and tobacco and alcohol, which remained unchanged.

Saint John The all-items index decreased 0.1% to 143.9 in May from 144.0 in April. Food, transportation and health and personal care prices declines, while the housing and recreation and reading components registered increases. Clothing and tobacco and alcohol were unchanged.

Montreal Price increases for components other than food and clothing caused the all-items index to edge up by 0.1% to 147.2 in May from 147.0 in April. The food and clothing indexes each declined by 0.2%.

Ottawa The all-items index moved up 0.3% to 146.2 in May from 145.7 in April. Price advances were recorded in all components except clothing, which declined, and housing, which remained unchanged.

Toronto The all-items index rose marginally by 0.1% to 149.8 in May from 149.6 in April. Price increases for housing, transportation, health and personal care and recreation and reading outweighed decreases in the food and clothing components. Tobacco and alcohol prices remained unchanged.

Winnipeg The all-items index rose 0.2% to 141.9 in May from 141.6 in April as a result of increases in all components except food, which remained unchanged, and transportation, which registered a slight decline.

Saskatoon-Regina The all-items index moved up by 0.4% to 139.1 in May from 138.5 in April. Increases were recorded in all components of the index except transportation, which decreased marginally, and housing, which was unaltered.

Edmonton-Calgary An increase of 0.7% moved the all-items index to 138.9 in May from 137.9 in the preceding month. Price rises, ranging from 1.4% for transportation to 0.1% for the tobacco and alcohol, were registered in all the index components.

Vancouver The all-items index rose 0.4% to 143.0 in May from 142.5 in April due to higher price levels in all components except clothing.

*4. Weekly Security Price Indexes

	Number Stocks Priced	June 8/67	June 1/67	May 11/67
(1956=100)				
Investors Price Index				
Total index.....	114	174.0	171.2	176.5
Industrials.....	80	181.1	177.6	182.9
Utilities.....	20	169.4	167.2	169.1
Finance(1).....	14	144.7	144.8	154.6
Banks.....	6	142.2	141.4	152.3
Mining Stocks Price Index				
Total index.....	24	102.2	99.8	97.3
Golds.....	13	137.7	132.6	122.9
Base metals.....	11	82.8	81.9	83.3
Supplementary Indexes				
Uraniums.....	6	254.8	241.7	244.4
Primary oils and gas.....	6	171.2	162.0	157.9

(1) Composed of Banks, and Investment and Loan.

*5. Wholesale Price Indexes
(1935-1939=100)

	May * 1967	Apr. * 1967	May 1966	Apr. 1966
<u>General Wholesale Index.....</u>	263.2	262.0	258.9	258.2
Vegetable Products.....	231.8	230.1	227.0	226.7
Animal Products.....	293.2	289.2	293.2	291.0
Textile Products.....	252.8	251.5	252.0	251.5
Wood Products.....	344.6	344.0	336.0	334.8
Iron Products.....	272.8	272.6	268.3	267.6
Non-ferrous Metals.....	235.9	236.6	229.6	229.8
Non-metallic Minerals.....	197.8	198.6	192.5	192.5
Chemical Products.....	209.9	209.9	206.9	208.6
Iron and Non-ferrous Metals (excluding gold).....	300.2	300.6	293.0	292.8

* These indexes are preliminary.

6. Credit Balances outstanding on the books of sales finance companies for consumer goods, small loan companies cash loans and instalment credit, department stores, furniture, appliance and radio stores, chartered banks home improvement and other loans were higher at the end of February than at the same time in 1966. Sales finance companies commercial goods and chartered banks fully secured loans were down.

End-of-February balances outstanding were sales finance companies for consumer goods, \$1,173,000,000 (\$1,120,000,000); sales finance companies for commercial goods, \$646,000,000 (\$647,000,000); small loan companies, cash loans, \$1,091,000,000 (\$980,000,000); small loan companies instalment credit, \$72,000,000 (\$67,000,000); department stores, \$543,000,000 (\$520,000,000); furniture, appliance and radio stores, \$207,000,000 (\$202,000,000); chartered banks fully secured loans, \$481,000,000 (\$520,000,000); chartered banks home improvement loans, \$76,000,000 (\$72,000,000); other bank loans, \$2,405,000,000 (\$2,186,000,000).

T R A N S P O R T A T I O N

7. Carloadings Revenue freight carloadings in the final 10 days of May increased 9.5% to 117,395. During the January-May period loadings were down 1.0% to 1,542,028. Piggyback carloadings during the current period declined 1.0% to 4,892 and 1.1% to 71,766 during the cumulative period. Receipts from Canadian and United States connections declined 3.2% to 35,918 during the 10-day period and 1.0% to 541,488 during the five-month period.

Commodities reflecting increased activity included: "other" grain, 3,807 (2,041 in 1966); iron ore, 15,742 (14,726); paperboard, pulpboard and wallboard, 1,701 (760); automobiles, auto trucks and parts, 2,403 (1,591) and fertilizers, 3,120 (2,279); while those requiring fewer cars were, wheat, 11,942 (12,908); and newsprint paper 2,867 (4,355).

8. Passenger Bus Statistics Passengers carried by 45 intercity and rural bus companies during March totalled 4,321,194, up 9.6% over the corresponding 1966 total of 3,941,291. Total operating revenue during the month amounted to \$5,571,359, a rise of 38.0% over last year's \$4,038,628.

C E N S U S

9. Population of urban centres of 5,000 and over, 1966 Census A total of 13,011,948 persons or 65% of all Canadians live within the boundaries of urban centres with populations of 5,000 and over including the metropolitan areas of larger cities according to a report issued today from returns of the 1966 Census. In 1961, a total of 11,245,165 or 62% lived in centres of this size.

The 1966 Census shows that there are 325 or 19 more cities, towns and villages with over 5,000 population than 5 years earlier at the 1961 Census when there were 306 centres of this size. A total of 40 cities had a population of 50,000 or more in 1966, while in 1961 there were 29. The following statement shows the 1966 counts for these cities of 50,000 and over, ranked in order of size, with comparable figures for 1961:

Incorporated city or town	Population	
	1966	1961
1. Montreal (Ville de), Que.	1,222,255*	1,191,062
2. Toronto, Ont.	664,584	672,407
3. Vancouver, B.C.	410,375	384,522
4. Edmonton, Alta.	376,925*	281,027
5. Calgary, Alta.	330,575*	249,641
6. Hamilton, Ont.	298,121*	273,991
7. Ottawa, Ont.	290,741	268,206
8. Winnipeg, Man.	257,005*	265,429
9. Laval (Ville de), Que.	196,088	124,741
10. London, Ont.	194,416	169,569
11. Windsor, Ont.	192,544*	114,367
12. Quebec, Que.	166,984	171,979
13. Regina, Sask.	131,127*	112,141
14. Saskatoon, Sask.	115,892*	95,526
15. St. Catharines, Ont.	97,101	84,472
16. Kitchener, Ont.	93,255*	74,485
17. Halifax, N.S.	86,792	92,511
18. Sudbury, Ont.	84,888*	80,120
19. St. John's, Nfld.	79,884*	63,633
20. Oshawa, Ont.	78,082	62,415
21. Verdun, Que.	76,832	78,317
22. Sherbrooke, Que.	75,690	66,554
23. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	74,594*	43,088
24. St-Michel, Que.	71,446*	55,978
25. Montreal-N., Que.	67,806	48,433
26. Burlington, Ont.	65,941*	47,008
27. Hull, Que.	60,176*	56,929
28. Brantford, Ont.	59,854*	55,201
29. St-Laurent, Quebec	59,479*	49,805
30. Kingston, Ont.	59,004	53,526
31. Dartmouth, N.S.	58,745	46,966
32. Trois-Rivières, Que.	57,540*	53,477
33. Victoria, B.C.	57,453	54,941
34. Niagara Falls, Ont.	56,891*	22,351
35. Peterborough, Ont.	56,177*	47,185
36. Sarnia, Ont.	54,552	50,976
37. Oakville, Ont.	52,793*	10,366
38. Jacques-Cartier, Que.	52,527	40,807
39. Saint John, N.B.	51,567	55,153
40. Guelph, Ont.	51,377*	39,838

* Indicates a change in municipal boundaries since the preceding census. In such cases, the figures are not strictly comparable with an earlier year, since the counts are based on incorporated areas at each respective date.

For many purposes population counts on the basis of metropolitan area boundaries, i.e., central city plus surrounding fringe municipalities, are more meaningful than those based on the incorporated legal limits of the central cities. Fully 48% of Canada's population now live within the boundaries of the 19 centres, defined for census purposes as metropolitan areas, compared with 46% in 1961. During this five-year period, 73% of the metropolitan growth occurred in the suburban areas outside of the main central cities.

The 1966 Census indicates that the growth of metropolitan areas is continuing at a high rate compared with the rest of Canada. For example, the total population of the 19 census metropolitan areas (including both the city proper and suburban parts) increased by 15% in the 1961-66 period as compared to 5% for the remainder of Canada. These 19 census metropolitan areas accounted for 71% or 1,260,253 of the 1,776,633 gain in Canada's population during this five-year period.

Census metro- politan area (1)	Population		Increase	
	1966	1961	Numerical	Percentage
1. Montreal	2,436,817	2,110,679	326,138	15.5
2. Toronto	2,158,496	1,824,589	333,907	18.3
3. Vancouver	892,286	790,165	102,121	12.9
4. Winnipeg	508,759	476,543	32,216	6.8
5. Ottawa	494,535	429,761	64,774	15.1
6. Hamilton	449,116	395,189	53,927	13.6
7. Quebec	413,397	357,568	55,829	15.6
8. Edmonton	401,299	337,568	63,731	18.9
9. Calgary	330,575	279,062	51,513	18.5
10. Windsor	211,697	193,365	18,332	9.5
11. London	207,396	181,283	26,113	14.4
12. Halifax	198,193	183,946	14,247	7.7
13. Kitchener	192,275	154,864	37,411	24.2
14. Victoria	173,455	154,152	19,303	12.5
15. Regina	131,127	112,176	18,951	16.9
16. Sudbury	117,075	110,799	6,276	5.7
17. Saskatoon	115,892	95,564	20,328	21.3
18. Saint John	101,192	95,563	5,629	5.9
19. St. John's	101,161	91,654	9,507	10.4

(1) Based on areas as defined for the 1966 Census. Where these differ from the 1961 Census, counts have been adjusted to the 1966 Census areas.

10. Population of Counties and Census Subdivisions for Quebec A regional report was released today showing 1966 Census population totals by sex together with comparative 1961 Census totals for all municipalities, i.e., incorporated cities, towns, villages, townships, parishes, etc., within the counties of the Province of Quebec. Figures have been released for the Atlantic Provinces, and reports showing similar data for Ontario and the Western Provinces will be issued shortly.
11. Population of counties and Census Subdivisions, Ontario A regional report was released today showing 1966 Census population totals by sex together with comparative 1961 Census totals for all municipalities, i.e., incorporated cities, towns, villages, townships, parishes, etc., within Ontario counties. Figures have been released for the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec, and a report showing similar data for the Western Provinces will be issued shortly.

L A B O U R

- *12. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings Average weekly wages in manufacturing increased from \$94.23 in February to \$95.03 in March, according to data that will shortly be published in the monthly Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings". This was the result of a 2 cent increase in average hourly earnings which more than offset a slight decline in average weekly hours. Compared with March 1966, average weekly hours were 1.1 hours lower and average hourly earnings were 15 cents higher.

The largest change from last month in average weekly hours was recorded in construction. All components contributed to the 2.0 hour decline. Some firms reported short-time associated with the Easter holiday. In average hourly earnings, the largest change from last month was a 4 cent increase in the engineering component of construction. The 2 cent increase in manufacturing was the result of increases in almost all of the component industries.

	Average Weekly Hours			Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	March 1967	Feb. 1967	March 1966	March 1967	Feb. 1967	March 1966	March 1967	Feb. 1967	March 1967
Manufacturing...	40.1	40.2	41.2	2.37	2.35	2.22	95.03	94.23	91.24
Durables.....	40.6	40.3	41.7	2.54	2.52	2.40	103.11	101.45	99.86
Non-durables..	39.6	40.0	40.6	2.19	2.17	2.03	86.65	86.74	82.35
Mining.....	42.1	42.7	42.6	2.80	2.78	2.57	117.93	118.87	109.63
Construction....	39.1	41.1	41.4	3.13	3.12	2.78	122.62	128.16	114.96
Building.....	37.6	39.7	40.0	3.11	3.11	2.80	116.98	123.34	111.78
Engineering...	42.9	44.4	45.1	3.19	3.15	2.73	136.71	139.91	122.85

The index (1961=100) of average hourly earnings for electrical industrial equipment in March was 119.5

13. Unemployment Insurance Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit totalled 544,000 on March 31, marking a decline of 8,000 or 1% from February's total of 552,000. Compared with the March 1966 total of 498,000 the present count represented a 9% increase. The month-to-month decline was attributed almost entirely to a decrease in male claimants. A total of 182,000 initial and renewal claims were filed in local offices across Canada during March, 170,000 in February and 159,000 one year ago.

The average weekly number of beneficiaries was estimated at 458,000 for March, in comparison with 420,000 in February and 370,000 in March 1966. Benefit payments amounted to \$53,200,000 in March, \$43,500,000 in February and \$46,200,000 in March 1966. The average weekly payment in March was \$25.82, for February \$25.89 and \$24.98 in March 1966.

*14. Estimates of Labour Income Paid workers in Canada received an estimated \$2,432,000,000 in March in the form of salaries and wages, a 1.2% increase from the preceding month's total of \$2,403,000,000 and a rise of 10.4% from the corresponding 1966 total of \$2,203,000,000, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the March issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report, "Estimates of Labour Income".

This placed the total for the January-March period at \$7,232,000,000, up 10.5% from the previous year's \$6,547,000,000.

	Estimates of Labour Income						
	Unadjusted					Seasonally Adjusted	
	March 1967	February 1967	March 1966	January to March 1967	March 1966	March 1967	February 1967
Nfld.....	35	35	33	106	97	39	40
P.E.I.....	6	6	5	18	16	7	6
N.S.....	62	61	57	186	169	64	64
N.B.....	50	49	46	149	137	52	51
Que.....	650	640	590	1,930	1,754	669	660
Ont.....	1,013	1,002	916	3,014	2,725	1,033	1,030
Man.....	102	101	92	304	273	106	105
Sask.....	73	71	67	217	197	78	76
Alta.....	164	163	147	489	434	170	167
B.C.....	270	267	245	800	726	281	276
CANADA....	2,432	2,403	2,203	7,232	6,547	2,508	2,486

M A N U F A C T U R I N G

15. Mineral Production March mineral production was as follows: asbestos, 120,190 tons (116,404 in March 1966) cement, 430,750 tons (553,991); clay products, 1967 figures not available (\$3,304,004); coal, 1,059,488 tons (1,029,472); copper, 49,209 tons (42,715); gold, 259,348 troy ounces (293,218); gypsum, 315,064 tons (363,717); iron ore, 903,266 tons (1,481,863); lead, 38,410 tons (26,833); lime, 120,332 tons (139,377); molybdenum, 1967 figures not available (1,712,782 pounds); natural gas, 153,815,000 thousand cubic feet (145,130,377); nickel, 20,454 tons (24,014); petroleum, 31,156,866 barrels (29,892,272); potash, 215,104 tons (217,474); salt, 412,145 tons (277,704); silver, 3,353,221 troy ounces (2,960,309); uranium, 827,659 pounds (666,825); zinc, 100,987 tons (80,267).

*16. Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories and Orders Manufacturers' shipments in March at an estimated value of \$3,179,900,000 showed an increase of 12.5% over the revised February estimate of \$2,825,800,000 but were 2.0% lower than the estimated March 1966 value of \$3,245,400,000, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the March issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries". Shipments for the first quarter of 1967 were estimated at \$8,839,400,000 an increase of 1.6% over the estimated value of \$8,699,000,000 for the same period in 1966. Seasonally adjusted shipments in March were 4.6% lower than the revised February estimate and 2.5% lower than the March 1966 estimate.

Total inventory owned by manufacturers in March at an estimated \$6,646,700,000 showed a slight increase of 0.4% from the February value of \$6,619,900,000 and was 8.1% higher than the March 1966 estimate of \$6,150,200,000. Total inventory held in March estimated at \$7,038,900,000 was 0.5% higher than the February value of \$7,001,600,000 and 9.4% higher than the March 1966 estimate of \$6,436,200,000. The ratio of inventory owned to shipments was 2.09 in March, 2.34 in February and 1.90

in March 1966. The ratio of finished products to shipments was 0.77 in March, 0.86 in February and 0.67 in March a year ago. Total inventory owned seasonally adjusted was 0.7% higher than the February 1967 revised estimate and 8.0% higher than March 1966.

New orders in March at an estimated value of \$3,247,700,000 were 16.6% higher than the February estimated value of \$2,785,500,000 but showed a decrease of 3.0% from the March 1966 estimate of \$3,349,500,000. Unfilled orders in March were estimated at \$3,878,900,000, an increase of 1.8% over the February estimated value of \$3,811,100,000 and 11.2% higher than the \$3,488,600,000 estimated in March 1966. The March seasonally adjusted new orders were 3.0% lower than revised February and 4.0% lower than March 1966. Seasonally adjusted unfilled orders in March were fractionally lower than the revised February estimate but 11.2% higher than the March 1966.

The following table shows estimated value of shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries.

	March 1967 (Preliminary)	February 1967 (Revised)	January 1967	March 1966
	Millions of dollars			
Shipments.....	3,179.9	2,825.8	2,833.8	3,245.3
Shipments (Seasonally adjusted).....	2,959.3	3,100.3	3,112.0	3,034.0
Inventory owned.....	6,646.7	6,619.9	6,599.9	6,150.2
Inventory owned (Seasonally adjusted).....	6,578.7	6,535.9	6,559.5	6,088.9
Inventory held.....	7,038.9	7,001.6	6,940.9	6,436.2
Raw materials.....	2,708.8	2,715.9	2,745.4	2,573.2
Goods in process.....	1,894.5	1,865.4	1,817.9	1,690.0
Finished products.....	2,435.6	2,420.3	2,377.6	2,173.0
New orders.....	3,247.7	2,785.5	2,943.0	3,349.5
New orders (Seasonally adjusted).....	2,947.8	3,038.3	3,079.3	3,070.9
Unfilled orders.....	3,878.9	3,811.1	3,851.4	3,488.6
Unfilled orders (Seasonally adjusted).....	3,781.0	3,792.5	3,854.5	3,400.5

Provincial Shipments The estimated value of manufacturers' shipments was lower in April as compared to the same month in 1966 with all provinces listed except New Brunswick showing decreases. The decrease in Newfoundland shipments was mainly due to lower values in foods and beverages and paper and allied industries; in Nova Scotia to decreases in foods and beverages and primary metal industries; in Quebec to decreases in leather, clothing and non-metallic mineral products industries; in Ontario to decreases in metal fabricating and transportation equipment industries; in Manitoba to decreases in clothing, primary metals and chemical and chemical products industries; and in British Columbia to decreases in metal fabricating and machinery industries. The decrease in shipments in Saskatchewan and Alberta was general while the increase in New Brunswick shipments was mainly in foods and beverages and transportation equipment industries.

Value of Shipments of Own Manufacture by Province of Origin

	March 1967(p)	March 1966	% Change	February 1967(r)	January 1967(p)	March 1966	% Change
	Millions of dollars			Millions of dollars			
Nfld.....	10.4	13.7	-24.1	11.0	34.6	36.7	-5.7
N.S.....	46.9	48.0	- 2.3	42.5	136.4	135.9	+0.4
N.B.....	43.3	40.8	+ 6.1	39.4	124.1	116.8	+6.3
Que.....	874.2	893.6	- 2.2	770.1	2,399.7	2,357.9	+1.8
Ont.....	1,695.3	1,730.4	- 2.0	1,498.8	4,710.8	4,670.3	+0.9
Man.....	81.0	84.0	- 3.6	78.6	234.4	226.4	+3.5
Sask.....	35.3	35.5	- 0.6	32.6	100.9	96.9	+4.1
Alta.....	118.8	118.9	- 0.1	104.8	332.6	320.3	+3.8
B.C.....	271.4	276.8	- 2.0	245.1	755.2	725.5	+4.1
CANADA(1).....	3,179.9	3,245.4	- 2.0	2,825.8	8,839.4	8,699.0	+1.6

(1) Includes Prince Edward Island, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised.

*17. Sawmills in British Columbia Production of sawn lumber and ties by both coast and interior sawmills in British Columbia was less than a year earlier in March and greater in the January-March period, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the March issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report, "Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia". March production declined to 699,700,000 feet board measure from 708,900,000 and January-March production rose to 1,939,900,000 from 1,836,600,000 feet board measure.

*18. Steel Ingot Production Steel ingot production during the week ending June 10 totalled 189,902 tons, a 4% decrease from the preceding week's total of 197,731 tons. Output during the comparable week of 1966 was 197,705 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-1959 of 96,108 equalling 100, was 198 in the current week, 206 a week earlier and 206 one year ago.

19. Concrete Products Production of specified concrete products during March was as follows: concrete brick, 5,763,506 (8,727,219 in 1966); concrete blocks, except chimney blocks, 11,829,153 (14,192,265); concrete drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 88,592 tons (109,924); ready-mixed concrete, 712,674 cubic yards (939,345).

20. Motor Vehicle Production Motor vehicle production hiked 11.6% to 98,345 units in May from 88,126 in the 1966 month; a reversal of January-April production figures which were down from 1966.

Passenger vehicle production, accounting for the decline, was down in the four-month period, but up 4.1% to 73,486 units in May from 70,581 in the 1966 month. Production of commercial units was higher in all five months of 1967. In May it increased to 24,859 units, the highest monthly total reported in 1967, from 17,545 in the 1966 month.

January-May totals show passenger car production declining to 316,256 units from 362,919 in 1966; commercial units rising to 106,783 from 82,123 and total production decreasing to 423,039 from 445,082.

*21. Industry and Production Notes, 1965 -- Advance Releases

The following summarized statistics for the manufacturing, mining and forestry industries will appear later in detail in regular publications of the Industry Division. Concepts and definitions employed together with an account of recent changes will also be included in each report.

Women's Clothing Factories (Cat. 34-217): Factory shipments from the women's clothing factories increased in 1965 to \$385,421,000 from \$354,173,000 in 1964. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$218,964,000 from \$203,200,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$168,618,000 from \$154,487,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$154,814,000 to \$169,595,000.

Six hundred and forty-one establishments (628 in 1964) reported 30,222, employees (28,636), including 25,440 directly employed in manufacturing operations (24,126). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$105,538,000 (\$96,694,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$76,438,000 (\$70,249,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 50,542,000 versus 48,023,000 the previous year.

Men's Clothing Factories (Cat. 34-216): Factory shipments from the men's clothing factories increased in 1965 to \$378,094,000 from \$351,279,000 in 1964. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$212,923,000 from \$197,374,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$169,899,000 from \$159,334,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$160,457,000 to \$170,240,000.

Four hundred and eighty-two establishments (485 in 1964) reported 34,774 employees (33,746), including 30,135 directly employed in manufacturing operations (29,172). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$113,476,000 (\$104,813,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$85,511,000 (\$78,608,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 59,818,000 versus 58,353,000 the previous year.

Rubber Footwear Manufacturers (Cat. 32-206): Factory shipments from the rubber footwear manufacturers increased in 1965 to \$43,228,000 from \$42,540,000 in 1964. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity declined in the year to \$15,780,000 from \$17,266,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity rose (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$27,061,000 from \$26,307,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$27,181,000 to \$28,869,000.

Seven establishments (6 in 1964) reported 4,876 employees (4,938), including 4,035 directly employed in manufacturing operations (4,098). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$16,902,000 (\$16,988,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$12,770,000 (\$12,970,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 8,022,000 versus 8,614,000 the previous year.

22. Steel Warehousing March sales by firms considered to account for approximately 90% of the steel warehousing business, were as follows: concrete reinforcing bars, 4,875 tons (7,724); other hot rolled bars, 12,511 (12,688); plates, 20,283 (21,553); sheet and strip, 22,472 (22,162); galvanized sheet and strip, ternplate, 8,160 (8,516); heavy structural beams, 9,046 (11,854); bar size structural shapes, 5,782 (6,443); other structural shapes, 8,419 (9,981).

23. Production (1) and Shipments of Plastic Film (Sheeting and Lay flat tubing)

1966	Production		Shipments	
	Weight	Weight	Weight	Value
	lb.	lb.		F.o.b. plant
	lb.	lb.		lb.
Total Polyethylene.....	88,408,266	67,858,865		28,596,211
Total Polyvinyl Chloride.....	20,482,633	13,717,125		7,899,331
Total Polystyrene.....	8,147,973	7,695,932		2,774,239

(1) Includes the production of film converted within the same plant.

24. Motor Vehicle Shipments Shipments of Canadian-made vehicles at 89,010 units in March, were down 10.7% from the March 1966 total of 99,709 -- the highest number of shipments reported in any month during the 1963 to 1967 period. The March decline follows drops in January and February to 76,530 and 71,804 respectively (80,178 and 81,823 in the 1966 months). During the three-month period production dropped 9.2% to 237,344 in 1967 from 261,710 last year.

AGRICULTURE & FOOD

* 25. Fish Landings for Quebec, April 1967

Major Species	Quantity '000 lb.	Value \$'000
Groundfish		
Cod.....	-	-
Lingcod.....	-	-
Haddock.....	-	-
Pollock	-	-
Hake.....	-	-
Redfish.....	-	-
Halibut.....	6	2
Flounders and Soles.....	-	-
Other unspecified.....	8	--
Total.....	14	2
Pelagic & Estuarial		
Herring.....	1,408	17
Mackerel.....	-	-
Salmon.....	-	-
Swordfish.....	-	-
Other unspecified.....	7	--
Total.....	1,415	17
Molluscs & Crustaceans		
Crabs.....	-	-
Lobster.....	-	-
Oysters.....	-	-
Scallops.....	-	-
Other unspecified.....	20	2
Total.....	20	2
Total - All Species.....	1,449	21

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

26. Sugar Situation Production of refined beet and cane sugar during April totalled 141,860,000 pounds, up from last year's April total of 134,862,000 pounds. During the cumulative period production increased to 544,805,000 pounds from 481,844,000. Sales during the month totalled 167,280,000 pounds, a rise from the 1966 month total of 149,669,000, and during the January-April period totalled 614,013,000 pounds, up from 578,829,000 in 1966. Meltings and sales of raw cane sugar during April rose to 147,112,000 pounds from 138,553,000 and during the four-month period rose to 539,311,000 pounds from 470,707,000.

27. Crop Conditions Cool, wet weather over most of the Maritimes delayed planting until recently. Subsequent warmer weather has enabled farmers to press on with field work and seeding operations are now general throughout the area. Plant growth is below normal in all three provinces. However, moisture conditions are adequate and given continued warm weather crop development should become rapid.

Throughout Quebec below normal temperatures prevailed until June 1, but from that date temperatures have been above normal thus permitting the soil to dry. Snow and frost occurred on May 8, 9 and 10 in Laval County causing serious damage to cucumbers which had been transplanted. On May 22 snow fell at higher elevations in Stanstead and Sherbrooke Counties. In general, plant growth is ten to fifteen days later than usual. However, in the south of the province seeding and transplanting are almost completed. Haylands and pastures escaped winter damage but growth is slow. With warmer weather since the beginning of the month vegetable crops are showing good growth. Fruit blossom is about ten days late this season. Livestock are doing well throughout the province and are out on pasture in southern areas. The milk flow is normal.

Planting of spring grains was delayed in Ontario because of cool, wet weather. The crops now need warm showers for germination and growth. Pastures and hay have also been slow in developing. Planting of corn is two weeks late but it is still expected that a record acreage will be seeded. Early-planted sugar beets are in excellent condition but late plantings need rain. The damage to fall wheat from winterkill and waterlogging is about 11% total of the seeded acreage.

After a delayed start, excellent progress has been made with seeding throughout the Prairie Provinces. Wheat seeding is practically completed and the bulk of all other crops is in the ground. Crop emergence has been generally good but many fields are heavily infested with wild oats. Spraying is under way. Recent high winds have caused some soil drifting and rapid drying of the surface. Rain would be welcome in most areas except in parts of southern Alberta where excessive amounts have fallen.

The Canada Department of Agriculture Research Station in Winnipeg has submitted the following rust report for the Prairie Provinces: Predictions on the extent of rust development in western Canada in 1967 cannot be made at this early date. Reports from the winter wheat area of the southern United States indicate that cereal rust infections are relatively light because of drought and frost damage. Nevertheless, a light spore shower occurred across Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan in the last few days of May. The importance of this inoculum is uncertain because much of the late-planted crop had not emerged and infection would be limited by the dry weather that has prevailed. The rust situation from the standpoint of varieties grown is similar to last year although the acreage sown to Manitou, the leaf rust and stem rust resistant wheat variety, has increased. Selkirk and Pembina are resistant to stem rust and moderately susceptible to leaf rust and Thatcher is susceptible to leaf rust and moderately susceptible to stem rust. The oat varieties are susceptible to both leaf rust and stem rust.

On Vancouver Island and the Lower Mainland of British Columbia below normal temperatures in May retarded crop growth. However, haying and silage making are general. In the Interior good fruit crops and normal harvest dates are in prospect and haying is in full swing. Seeding is practically completed in the Peace River Block.

28. Agriculture: Livestock and Poultry on Census-farms for Provinces and Counties.

A general increase in livestock and poultry numbers in Canada during the past five years but a decrease in the number of census-farms reporting these items is shown in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics 1966 Census of agriculture, special bulletin "Livestock and Poultry on Census-farms". This trend varies among provinces.

At June 1, 1966, there were 12,887,524 cattle on census-farms, compared with 11,941,184 at June 1, 1961, an increase of 7.9%. During the same period, the number of census-farms reporting cattle decreased from 375,058 to 313,742, a drop of 16.3%. Alberta, which had the largest number of cattle in 1966, 3,439,734, also shows the largest increase over 1961, 560,335. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia also show large increases. Ontario with 3,136,956 cattle, recorded only a slight increase over 1961. Decreases in cattle numbers are reported in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec. The report shows that the number of milk cows has decreased in every province between 1961 and 1966. Quebec and Ontario with 995,295 and 908,699 head respectively, continue to account for approximately two-thirds of the 2,676,827 milk cows in Canada.

Hogs, at 5,408,580, increased 1.4% over the 1961 figure of 5,332,736. There were 154,328 census-farms reporting hogs in 1966, a decrease of 30.9% from the 1961 figure of 223,402. Quebec and Ontario, with 1,173,687 and 1,935,595, show substantial increases in total hog numbers over 1961. Large decreases were observed in Saskatchewan and Alberta. There were 75,642,431 hens and chickens on census-farms at June 1, 1966, an increase of 8.7% over the figure of 69,612,229 reported in 1961. During the same period the number of census-farms reporting hens and chickens dropped by 33.6% to 176,823. Quebec, with 18,399,326 hens and chickens in 1966 compared with 12,935,030 in 1961, accounted for most of the increase. Slight decreases were observed in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The number of hens and chickens in Ontario, Canada's largest poultry producing province, remained virtually unchanged over the 5 year period at 25,308,639. The number of turkeys at 8,971,293 showed an increase of 16.9% over 1961. The large increases in Ontario and Quebec more than offset decreases in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Horses continued to decrease as in previous censuses. The 1966 figure of 387,321 is a decrease of 24.4% over the 1961 count and the number of farms reporting horses dropped by 31.4% over the same period. Sheep numbers dropped substantially. The total 1966 count of 1,019,997 is 34.8% lower than the figure of 1,563,534 observed in 1961. There was an even more drastic reduction in the number of farms reporting sheep; from 38,528 in 1961 to 21,453 in 1966, a drop of 44.3%.

The term "census-farm" referred to in this publication is defined as an agricultural holding of 1 acre or more with sales of agricultural products of \$50 or more during the 12 months preceding June 1, 1966.

29. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products Cold storage holdings of cheddar cheese and poultry were higher on June 1 this year than last, while stocks of creamery butter, evaporated whole milk and skim milk powder were smaller. June 1 stocks were as follows: creamery butter, 33,681,000 pounds (40,558,000 last year); cheddar cheese, 62,583,000 pounds (60,496,000); evaporated whole milk, 24,895,000 pounds (26,817,000); skim milk powder, 31,983,000 pounds (40,432,000); poultry, 48,540,000 pounds (27,092,000).

30. Farm Net Income Realized net income of farmers from farming operations for 1966 is now estimated at \$1,786,600,000, 17.5% above the 1965 level of \$1,521,000,000, and 11.4% above the previous record of \$1,603,900,000 set in 1951. This measure of farm income, which is calculated by adding together farm cash receipts, income in kind and supplementary payments and deducting operating expenses and depreciation charges differs slightly from the advance preliminary estimate published in April because of the availability of more up-to-date information in recent weeks. During 1966, record-high farm cash receipts together with increased income in kind and supplementary payments more than offset increased farm operating expenses and depreciation charges. Total farm net income, obtained by adjusting realized net income to take into account the value of inventory changes of field crops and livestock, also reached new high levels in 1966. From \$1,565,200,000 in 1965, it rose to \$1,977,900,000 the highest level since 1951 when it reached \$1,931,400,000. Although farm cash receipts contributed most to this increase, a substantial contribution was also made by the gain in the value of changes in farm inventories which arose for the most part, out of record-breaking crop production.

31. Dairy Factory Production Production of creamery butter and cheddar cheese was lower in both the May and January-May periods. The month's output of creamery butter totalled 33,315,000 pounds against 35,343,000 bringing the five-month total to 102,261,000 pounds against 107,119,000. May cheddar cheese production reached 17,926,000 pounds against 17,950,000 placing the January-May total at 49,898,000 pounds against 51,511,000. Evaporated whole milk production at 28,653,000 pounds was down from 1966's May total of 30,421,000. During the cumulative period it dropped to 111,147,000 pounds from 116,519,000. Output of skim milk powder totalled 31,705,000 pounds a rise from May 1966's total of 29,345,000 and during the five-month period reached 95,592,000 pounds, up from last year's 83,988,000.

RELEASED THIS WEEK

Catalogue numbers and prices are shown following the titles. Starred items are releases for which no corresponding publications were issued this week.

1. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, March 1967, (67-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- m 2. Department Store Sales by Regions, May 27, 1967, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
- *3. Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities, May 1967
- *4. Weekly Security Price Indexes, June 8, 1967
- *5. Wholesale Price Indexes, May 1967
6. Credit Statistics, February 1967, (61-004), 20¢/\$2.00
7. Carloadings, May 31, 1967, (52-001), \$3.00 a year
8. Passenger Bus Statistics, March 1967, (53-002), 10¢/\$1.00
9. Census of Canada: Population of Urban Centres of 5,000 and Over, 1966, (92-623), 25¢
10. Census of Canada: Population, Counties and Subdivisions, Quebec, 1966, (92-604), 50¢
11. Census of Canada: Population, Counties and Subdivisions of Ontario, 1966, (92-605), 50¢
- *12. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, March 1967
13. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, March 1967, (73-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- *14. Estimates of Labour Income, March 1967

15. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, March 1967, (26-007), 10¢/\$1.00
- *16. Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories and Orders, March 1967
- *17. Sawmills in British Columbia, March 1967
- *18. Steel Ingot Production, June 10, 1967
19. Concrete Products, February and March 1967, (44-002), 10¢/\$1.00
20. Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, May 1967, (42-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *21. Industry and Production Notes, 1965: Women's Clothing Factories; Men's Clothing Factories, Rubber Footwear Manufacturers.
22. Monthly Survey of Steel Warehousing, March 1967, (63-010), 10¢/\$1.00
- *23. Production and Shipments of Plastic Film (Sheeting and lay flat tubing), 1966
24. Motor Vehicle Shipments, March 1967, (42-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- *25. Fish Landings for Quebec, April 1967
26. The Sugar Situation, April 1967, (32-013), \$1.00 a year
27. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada, (22-002), \$4.00 a year -- Released Wednesday, June 7, 3 p.m.
28. Census of Canada: Agriculture, Livestock and Poultry on Census-farms, 1966, (96-633), 75¢
29. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, June 1, 1967, (32-009), 20¢/\$2.00
30. Farm Net Income, 1966, (21-202), 25¢
31. Dairy Factory Production, May 1967, (32-002), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Chain Store Sales and Stocks, February 1967, (63-001), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers, March 1967, (43-001), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Trade of Canada: Imports by Countries, January-December 1966, (65-006), \$1.00/\$4.00
 - Railway Operating Statistics, 1966, (52-206), 25¢
 - Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, March 1967, (24-002), 30¢/\$3.00
 - Trade of Canada: Exports by Commodities, February 1967, (65-004), 75¢/\$7.50
 - Grain Milling Statistics, April 1967, (32-003), \$1.00 a year
 - Manufacturers of Small Electrical Appliances, 1965, (43-203), 50¢
 - Civil Aviation, December 1966, (51-001), 30¢/\$3.00
 - Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers, March 1967, (43-002), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, March 1967, (43-003), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, March 1967, (26-008), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Electric and Gas Meter Registrations, 1964, (57-201), \$1.50
 - Primary Iron and Steel, February 1967, (41-001), 30¢/\$3.00
 - Broom, Brush and Mop Industry, 1965, (47-201), 50¢
 - Hardware, Furniture, Appliance, Radio and Television Chain Stores: Operating Results, 1964, (63-404), 50¢
 - Other Petroleum and Coal Products Industries, 1965, (45-207), 50¢
 - Wooden Box Factories, 1965, (35-209), 50¢
 - Pen and Pencil and Typewriter Supplies Manufacturers, 1965, (47-207), 50¢
 - Grain Statistics Weekly, May 24, 1967, (22-004), \$3.00 a year
 - Advance Statement on Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, March 1967, (72-001), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Railway Operating Statistics, January 1967, (52-003), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Hardboard, April 1967, (36-001), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Peeler Logs, Veneers and Plywoods, March 1967, (35-001), 10¢/\$1.00

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